and three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; our days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square.

All announcements of Pairs, Pestivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nies, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head or "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for shoh subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Column

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. An extra charge will be made for double on

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued 'till fortid,' at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient ates for time actually published. Advertisements kept under the head of "New dvertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Amusement, A action and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.
All announcements and recommendations andidates for office, whether in the shape on munications or otherwise, will be charged ivertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or stranger-with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or ssues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his ad-

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1884

EVENING EDITION

THE STATE CANVASS-SCALES AND YORK.

We have read the outline reports of the discussion between Gen. Scales and Dr. York at Newton that apeared in the Charlotte Observer and Raleigh News-Observer. We are glad the reports have been given. It will enable readers to see what the points were in the discussion and to form some opinion as to the merits of the two speakers as campaigners. Of course you can only form an accurate judgment after hearing them, or at least after reading a stenographic report, but those given in the two papers are enough probably to authorize one to form and express an opinion.

We wish to say that we have underestimated Dr. York's ability. His letter of acceptance was so extremely weak and infantile that we could not see how the author of it could have capacity enough to conduct a campaign, although prompted and drilled by others and posted by newspaper reading. But he is evidently a man of some force, and whilst he is playing the demagogue with brilliancy of execution worthy of better cause, he gives assurance that the Democratic nominee will not be allowed to have it all his own way although the noise may be on th Democratic side.

If there is to be a joint canvass, to which we were and are opposed, believing that it is a mistake to give York a big crowd to speak to daily, we hope it will be conducted fairly on both sides. Dr. York is entitled to a respectful and patient hearing. and because he has been invited by the Democrats to a discussion. At Newton Dr. York was interrupted in his speech by loud hurrahs for "Scales!" "Scales!" and "there were other interruptions," says the Charlotte Ob server. This caused York to make the following prompt hit:

"Some of you fellows who are cheering tempt to stifle my voice is an attempt to throttle civil liberty in North Carolina."

The Democrats of the State can not afford to be discourteeus. The will lose by being so. Let us have fair dealing all round-fair treatment and fair reporting. We must say further that whilst there is much in York's way of putting things and in his selection of topics that are cal culated to deceive the ignorant and unwary, he cannot possibly deceive for a moment any voter who has fair knowledge of events since 1865. and especially in North Carolina. The fact that Dr. York has been Democrat since the war, and, a very extreme one at that, is enough to cast a strong suspicion upon his present attitude and pretensions. No man can be relied upon for leadership who sells out for office. If Dr.

York had withdrawn from the Democratic party and allied himself as "high private" to the Republicans we would never write a line to his discredit. Men have a perfect right to change their party affiliations, but to be honest they must act from principle. Parties are merely instruments for carrying into effect certain well defined principles or policies. If a man is convinced that the principles are unsound or the policy anwise then he ought to cease to attempt to have the principles or policy carried into practical operation. In other words, he has a right to act with another party that is endeavoring to prevent the execution of the policy and the enforcement of the aforesaid principles.

But if a man whips around and takes office at once he is to be suspected. If Dr. York was still engaged in practicing medicine and should vote for the Republican nominees no one could have any right to censure him although there might be surprise at his course, knowing his anticedents and ultra Democratic views in the past. But not so. Dr. York acted with the enemies of his old party during his first session in the Congress, although he had been elected as an Independent Democrat. Now he is is the nominee of the Republican party of the State and a mere handful of office-seeking, disappointed, aspiring Democrats who have deserted to get office. And still Dr. York pretends that he is not Republican. Such pretense is discreditable to him. The people are not blind. They have eyes to see. They are not deaf; they have ears to hear. If not a Republican he is in bad company. If not a Republican then he ought to go home and not make an exhibition of himself. The disguise is "too thin." He can not masquerade as a Democrat. He must traverse the State in his true garb, fighting against the banner of Reform and against his race and

Gen. Scales developed more ability as a campaigner than we had given him credit for. He shows himself well posted and ready in retort. He handled his side with skill and we think the cause of the Democracy is safe in his hands. Of course his high moral qualities and large political experience will help him no little in the canvass. The good people of North Carolina really like candidates of pure lives and high morals. They like to know that they have men against whom the breath of slander is powerless. Gen. Scales has a record of which to be proud. We do not write under the excitement of partisanship but calmly and deliberately, and we say again that the career of Gen. Alfred M. Scales is one to be commended and is every way worthy of the admiration of the people of North Carolina. His life, public and private, is pure. His war record is excellent. He did good service from first to last and among its tens of thousands of brave so

We shall watch the progress of the canvass with interest. We expect the banner of the noble party of principle will be carried successfully in Gen. Scales's hands, and that the November election will close amid the triumphs and shouts of the White Man's party in North Carolina. W say White Man's party because Dr York has forced that issue. Hi civil rights advocacy is disturbing and dangerous, and compels the white men of the State to meet it promptly and resolutely.

diers he deserves a high place.

BLAINE AND LABORING MEN.

The "Plumed Knight" unfortu nately has a record. He will b judged by that record. If it is bad record, he ought to go to th wall. We have shown how he wa an anti-Catholic agitator, and our readers are more or less familiar with his Mulligan letters. We call will be applying to me, as Governor, to get a pardon out of the penitentiary. This atattention now to another feature of for the toiling masses.

Blaine and Logan are now posing as the chosen champions of the laboring classes. To read their letter recently published you would neve guess that they had ever uttered word or done an act that militated against the true interests of th men who "toil and moil for thei masters." But even in Blaine letter of acceptance, as we showed recently, he indicates in unmistakable terms that he was willing to so extend the principles of Protection as to apply it to foreign emigrants as well as to foreign productions. We ask all working men to consider carefully the following paragraph extracted from his letter. He says:

"It (the Republican party) has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be

led upon to prohibit the growth of a simi-

Now is not that plain enough? Is there any love of the Irish in such a declaration? He clearly says that if necessary he will favor the application of Protection-of exclusion to all foreign born men who may desire to come to our shores.

ENGLAND'S GROWTH UNDER FREE TRADE.

England has made much greater progress commercially than the United States have made, and Mr. Blaine ought to know it but he does not. In 1846 Free Trade began in England. In 1849 the system was fully organized and in operation. Since then England has been comparatively free from labor strikes and the people have lived very much better than under the Protective system. If you would see its growth look at these figures: Under the Protective system the merchandize imports amounted to \$316,000,000; in 1882 they had grown to \$2,065,000,000; in 1840 the exports were \$316,000,000; in 1882 they were \$1,333,000,000 or about four times as great. If you wish to see how the people improved in living read the following authorized figures:

"The consumption of bacon per capita in England was 1.10 pounds per annum in 1840, and 8.35 pounds per annum in 1882; the consumption of butter per capits was 1.05 pounds in 1840 and 6.72 pounds in 1882; cheese, 0.92 pounds in 1840 and 5.20 pounds in 1882; breadstuffs, 42.47 pounds in 1840 and 241.21 pounds in 1882; rice, 0.90 pounds in 1840 and 18.49 pounds in 1882; sugar, 15.20 pounds in 1840 and 62.10 pounds in 1883; tobacco, 0.86 pounds in 1840 and 1.42 pounds in 1882; eggs, 3.63 in 1840 and 23.64 in 1889; tea, 1.22 pounds in 1840 and 4.67 pounds in 1882

When we have praised Mr. Cable the novelist, we confined our admiration to his pure Christian character and his genius. Of his political views we have known nothing. That he is a writer of very original and unique sympathy with his opinions concern ing the negro, if he is correctly reported in the New Orleans Acayune. It appears that in some of his letters or addresses before Southern seats of learning he has been instructing audiences as to what was the duty of Southern people as to the negro. The Picayune says:

"He seems to have been under the im pression that it was his mission to preach progress to the most thoughtful and erudite men of this section, and he has done t. we understand, with wonderful aplomb If we are not misinformed Mr. Cable is not only convinced that African slavery was in itself and in its effects evil and only evil, but that Southern civilization has still further concessions to make, which it is as yet unwilling to make, to the negro race. Southern man afflicted with that view of the situation may win a reputation for liberalism with a certain order of minds, ignorant at once of the negro's past and

He would do well to stick to art and not attempt the role of a re

The popularity of John Bright and Premier Gladstone with the masses of the English people is undiminished. In the case of Mr. Bright it was even greater. When the great demonstration occurred in London this was made conspicuously apparent. The more than 100,000 men passed his house in Piccadilly. The Pall Mall Gazette of the 22d of July said:

"Mr. Bright was sitting at the open win-dow, surrounded by his family, and each detachment of the procession as it filed past vied with the one before it in the heartiness of its cheers. And in the park, too, it was clear that Mr. Bright was the popular hero. No Liberal statesman, other than Mr. Glad stone and Mr. Bright, came in for any mark of popular favor, and even opposite Devon shire House the cheers were few and far between. The complete eclipse of all the younger men was one of the most remarkable, and not the most satisfactory, features of yesterday's show.'

Maj. Charles M. Stedman will begin his canvass of the State at Brevard, Transylvania county, on the 14th of August. Judge Faircloth, the Republican candidate for Lieut Governor, has been invited to meet him. The campaign fires are burn ing, and in a little while from mountain to sea the people will gather to hear the issues of the day discussed.

"THE OLD REPUBLICAN SERPENT,"

From Gen. Scales's Speech at Newton.

Charlotte Observer Abstract. The party opposed to the Democ racy was composed of the old Republican serpent, and all the element of opposition to the regular Demo cratic party, including the tail-Liberalism. If his audience would look back to the history of the two conventions which nominated D York, his competitor, it would be seen that although there were two conventions there was but one cand date—the two conventions called by different names nominated but one man. The objects and platform were the same—there was no use for two names for one candidate. The policy names for one candidate. The policy of two conventions, two parties and only one candidate was a fraud upon the people of North Carolina; it was a fraud upon both the white and black races. He had come to Newton by appointment of the Democratic Expensive committe of the State to open a canvass which on his parties. There is indeed a tendency to "a campaign of perso nal seands and blackguardism."

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weskness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev.

should not close until the 4th day of November. This was the first time he had not his competitor, and he intended the Doctor should take the position of Republican or Liberal. He could not go through North Carolina with two faces. He said there was a bar room on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington City, which had on one side of the sign "The First Chance" this was probably in-

ing from the capitol—on the other side the sign read "The Last Chance" this was for thirsty Congressmen going to the capitol-on the inside there was but one barkeeper and but one bar, and although Dr. York at-tempted to be both the first and last chance, there was but one set of principles for both parties, and there

was but one bar tender. Gen. Scales then said that there were but two parties in North Carolina-Democratic and Republican—and that he was justified in classing his competitor as a Republican, as he himself was the recognized candidate of the Democratic party. He then referred to the fact that the Republican party in North Carolina, first came into power by disfranchis ing the white men of the State, and they kept in power for a while by allowing Gen. Canby in 1868 to count the vote and declare who was elected. This was the first eyer heard in North Carolina of the Republican cry of necessity for a "free ballot and a fair count," and that at a time when the election held was a mere travesty upon justice.

THE DISCUSSION AT MAR SHALL.

York Mad and Vulgar.

From Letter in Raleigh News Observer York attempted a defence of civil rights on the ground that the bil was not such a one as that declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Gen. Seales said to York that it was evident that the bill introduced in the Senate by Edmunds was intended to have the same effect as the old obnoxious bill, avoiding as far as possible the constitutional objections. He called upon York again and again to say whether he was in favor of such a bill as would give the negroes equal privileges in the schools, cars, steamboats, &c. York evaded a direct reply. Scales asked him, what he would say to the negroes when he got in the eastern counties. York evaded this question also. Gen. Scales asked where York would put the negro. With a rude snort, York said "Put 'em in hell." Gen. Scales then turned to the audience and fairly withered York, saying that such language was the only answer he could get to such important questions.

York's speech was an hour and a half in length. In his rejoinder to Mr. Scales he indulged in a great amount of self-gratulation. He boasted that he would be elected; that this would be by the negro and poor white folks's votes; that he couldn't be beaten; that he couldn't be swallowed up.

York in replying to Gen. Scales about Blaine, attacked Cleveland. So indecent was his language that ladies left the windows of houses near by, where they had been list ening to the debate. He made gross charges against the late President Andrew Johnson. He said that Cleveland was a seducer, and that one of his victims was in an insane asylum. He made a vulgar allusion to Gen. Scales.

Gen. Scales let York finish his scurrilous remarks, though justly in-

In his rejoinder he said that from the high position to which they both were aspiring he could not stoop to the depths and condescend to wallow in the mire as York had done. Such language as York used ill became any man in any audience, and York's conduct was ungentlemanly. No report unless verbatim could give Gen. Scales's language, which was loudly applauded. He was very se vere indeed upon York. He said there was no truth in the charges against Cleveland, and that for the charges against Andrew Johnson he could see no reason and no excuse. The reply was in fact withering, and the audience saw that York was dis comfitted at all points. A prominent Republican, of State reputation, was heard to remark that he was heartily disgusted with York's speech, and that if there were no national issues involved in the contest, York would hardly be considered as in the race.

CAMPAIGN BLACKQUARD ISM.

New York Herald, Ind.

The Blaine organ, Mr. Mills's Tr. bune, regrets that, "instead, of a cam paign of intelligent, manly and de cent discussion," there is a tendency to a "campaign of personal scanda and blackguardism."

On a single page of yesterday's is sue of that paper the opponents of Blaine and Logan were variously re ferred to as infamous slanderers cheats; conspirators; frauds; confidence gamsters; defenders of gros immorality; having the pec liarity of polecats; being defamers o character, and hungry crews of place hunters, whose garments smell of corruption and whose protests against Mr. Blame are venom, filth and foul

est slanders. For once we agree with Mr. Mills'

a fraud with two faces. It was a fraud upon both the white and black races. He had come to Newton by appointment of the Democratic Executive committe of the State to open a canvass which on his part

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN

Peace Assured Between China and France-Cholera Reports- Fallure

London, August 7.—The Times has a dispatch from Foo-Chow, of this date, which says: 'High authority here asserts that peace is certain. The American Minister is to arbitrate. A settlement will probably be reached which will be acceptable to both parties, but it is believed that the settlement will be temporary only on the settlement will be temporary only on the French side. The Chinese know that the French are anxious to act elsewhere.' Touton, August 7 .- There were four deaths from cholera here last night; one of a person who returned to the city yester day morning. There has been a slight in crease in the number of cases owing to the great number of returning fugitives.

MARSEILLES, August 7.—There have been eleven deaths here from cholera during the past twenty four hours. Liverpool, August 7. The failure of a small cotton firm was reported on the Cotton Exchange this morning.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market-Weak and Lower.

[By Talegraph to the Morning Star.1 NEW YORK, Wall Street, August 7, 11 M .- The market opened weak, and prices fell off 1 to 11 per cent., New York Central, Western Union, Northwest and Lake Shore recording the greatest decline. This was followed by a sharp rally of 1 to 11 per cent, but at the present time the market is weak again.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Me Accepts the Nomination of the Greenbuckers and Anti-Monopolists. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Boston, August 7.—Benj. F. Butler has written a letter to Mr. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, announcing his intention to stand by the nomination of the Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists.

CLEVELAND ON IMPRISON ING AMERICAN CITIZENS.

We do not claim to make laws for other countries, but we do insist that whatever those laws may be they shall, in the interest of human freedom and the rights of mankind, so far as they involve the liberty of our citizens, be speedily administered. 5 25. Wheat-southern easy and less ac-We have a right to say, and we do say, that mere suspicion, without examina ion or trial, is not sufficient to justify the long imprisonment of a citizen of America. Other nations may permit their citizens to be thus imprisoned, Ours will not. And this, in effect, has been solemnly declared by statute. - Grover Cleveland, at Buffalo, Dec. 5, 1881.

Appointments of Gen. Scales.

The Democratic State Committee announces the following appointments for Gen. A. M. Scales, at which Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint eanvass may be expected:

Marion, Saturday, August 9. Morganton, Monday, August 11. Lenoir, Saturday, August 16. Boon, Monday, August 18. Jefferson, Tuesday, August 19. Sparta, Wednesday, August 20. Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21. Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22. Elkin, Saturday, August 23. Dobson, Monday, August 25. Yadkinville, Tnesday, August 26. Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27 Salisbury, Thursday, August 28.

dling 6 3-16d; good ordinary 6d; ordinary 5gd. Good middling Orleans 6gd; middling 6gd; low middling 6gd; good ordinary 6d; PURCELL HOUSE UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT,

Wilmington, N. C. B. L. Perry, Proprietor First Class in all its appointments. Terms \$2.

Atkinson & Manning' Insurance Rooms,

BANK OF NEW HANOVER BUILDING, Wilmington, N. C. Marine and Life Companies Aggregate Capital Represented Over \$100,000,000

PARSLEY & WIGGINS MANUFACTURERS OF Sash, Blinds, Doors,

ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK BOXES AND CRATES,

hooks or ready made. A full stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber. Laths, &c., for Building purposes. 23 Orders by the cargo, Domestic and Folgu, solicited. PARSLEY & WIGGINS.

CONTINUE TO OFFER A FULL STOCK OF GOODS in our line, and invite particular at tention to our SPECIAL MIDSUMBER PRICE of Cociers, Freezers, Drive Wells, Oil Stoves, & aud especially to that terror to all competitor the Farmer Girl Cook Stove. This is our jubile season for all kinds of Tin Work and Roofing.

jy 27 tf F. M. KING & CO.

WE SHALL

Cigars and Tobacco. I for five cents, smoke the GEORGIA MAJOR.
I also have an excellent brand of CHEWING TOBACCO. J. H. HARDIN,

New Market, Wilmington, N.

1884. Furniture. 1884 W HOLESALE AND RETAIL. NEW STOC arriving every day for Fall trade. Me chants and others will save money by placi-orders with me. Please send for price list call before placing orders with others. ang 3 time Furniture Dealer, No. Front S

Turnip and Cabbage Seeds PRESH LOT OF ROBERT BUIST'S TURNE and CABBAGE SEEDS, for sale low. W. S. BRIGGS & CO., Drug Store, Northwest corner Front and Market Sts.

At the Old Stand OF PARKER & TAYLOR

You can get any thing in their AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

New BIRD CAGES just aug 8 COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 7, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that

ROSIN-The market was quoted dull at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for

Good Strained, with no sales reported. -TAR-The market was quoted firm a \$1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quo

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow

COTTON-The market was quoted firm. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary... 8 11-16 cents # 16 Good Ordinary. . . . 9 15-16 Low Middling 10 9-16 Middling...... 10 15-16 Good Middling...... 11 3-16

PEANUTS-Market dull, on a basis of 75@80 cents for Ordinary, 85@90 cents for Prime, 95c@\$1 00 for Extra Prime. and \$1 05@1 10 for Fancy.

MALLE MER ECEIPTS. Cotton - bales Cotton.
Spirits Turpentine.....
Rosin..... 175 Casks 787 bbls Tar.....Crude Turpentine..... 67 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial. NEW YORK, August 7 .- Noon. -- Money firmer at 1@2 per cent. Sterling exchange 4821@4821 and 484@4841. State

bonds dull. Governments steady. Commercial. Cotton weak, with sales to-day of 533 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16c; Orleans 11 3-16c. Futures dull, with sales at the following quotations: August 10.88c; September 10.76c; October 10.61c; November 10.27c, December 10.28c; January 10.38.

Flour heavy. Wheat 1@2c lower, Corn 1@1c lower. Pork dull at \$16 50@16 75. Lard easy at \$7 80. Spirits turpentine dull at 32c. Rosin dull at \$1 221@1 271. Freights quiet. BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 .- Flour steady and quiet: Howard street and western super \$2 50@3 00; extra \$3 25@4 00; family \$4 25@5 25; city mills super \$2 75@3 15; extra \$3 30@4 00; Rio brands \$5 12@ western active and lower, closing weak; southern red 90@92c; southern am-

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, Noon.-Cotton

day 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for

speculation and export; receipts 3,000

ales, of which 2,100 were American.

Futures steadier; uplands, 1 m c, August

and September delivery 6 9-64d; September

and October delivery 6 8-64@6 9-64d

October and November delivery 6d; No

vember and December delivery 5 59-64d

December and January delivery 5 58-64d

January and February delivery 5 59-64d

2 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, August de-

livery 6 9-64d, sellers' option; August and

September delivery 6 9-64d, sellers' option

September and October delivery 69-64d

sellers option; October and November de

livery 5 63-64d, sellers' option; November

and December delivery 5 59-64d, value;

December and January delivery 5 58 64d,

7-16d; middling Texas 6 5-16d; low mid-

Sales of cotton to-day include 8,000 bales

4 P. M.-Uplands, 1 m c, August delivery

6 8-64d, buyers' option; August and Sep tember delivery 6 8-64d, buyers' option

September and October delivery 6 8-64d

ruary delivery 5 59-64d, value; September delivery 6 10-64d, buyers' option. Futures closed dull.

New York Rice Market.

Stocks are limited, demand fairly active

and prices held firm. We quote Carolina and Louisiana fair at 51@51c; good at 51@

6c; prime at 61@61c; choice at 62@7c; Rangoon at 47c; Patna at 51c.

Messrs, Dan Talmage's Sons & Co.

Charleston, S. C., telegraphs the crop movement to date: Receipts, 73,485 bbls:

sales, 72,111 bbls; stock on hand, 1,324 bbls. No new in sight.

state; Stock January 1; 618,440 bags; re-

ceipts, 583,584; sales, 780,464; stock, 421,

560 bags. There is a shortage in the visi-

ble supply (quantity afloat) for the present year of over 900,000 bags, which will be

Savanniah Rico Market.

Sayannah News, Aug. 6.

The market was steady, with only a moderate demand. The sales for the day were 185 bbls. Appended are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 51@584;

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to cur

Fever and Ague, and all malarial disorders

OLD BILI

SMOKING TOBACCO.

MADE FROM PUREST NORTH CAROLINA

Guaranteed to be THE FINEST GOODS on the

The Lincoln Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOL

By JOHN C. TIPTON, Edrand Prop

TON, N. C.

The PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it, to be one of the best advertising Mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steadily increasing patronage in Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cleaveland, Burke and Mecklenburg counties. Advertising rates liberal. Subscription \$1.50 per annum. mh 11 t/1

HOLMES & WATTERS,

Warranted.

Jy 18 2m

Good 51@52c; Prime 51@6c.

Rough rice—Country lots 90c@\$1 20; ti
water \$1, 25@1 40.

Tierces. Bbls

apparent in prices later on.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons, Liverpool,

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 6

ordinary 58d.

with a fair inquiry; middling up-

6 3-16d; do Orleans 6#d; sales to

DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, TENN. ber 93@ 95c; No. 1 Maryland 94@941c Extracts from Communication on the Therapiple Action of the Ruffalo Lithia Water in the No. 2 western winter red on spot 90 @91c. Corn-southern nominal; western for February, 1877. firmer; southern white 71@72c; yellow 68

"Their great value in Malarial Diseases and Sequelæ has been most abundantly and satisfactorily tested; and I have no question that it would have been a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the epidemic of Yellow Fever which so terribly officed the Microscipus Value diseases. afflicted the Mississippi Valley during the past summer. I prescribed it myself, and it gave prompt relief in a case of Suppression of Uring in Yellow Fever, and decidedly miligated other distressing and dangerous symptoms. The patient recovered, but how far the water may have contri buted to that result (having prescribed it in but a single case) I, of course. cannot undertake to say. There is no doubt, however, about the fact that administration was attended by the most benefit

BEST TONIC

This medicine, combining Iron with pur

vegetable tonics,

vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cares Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headaches produce constipation—other from mediciness.

produce constipation-other Iron medicines do

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and

crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other,

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MB.

jy 27 D&Wiy toc or frm nrm jy 27

Buffalo Lithia Water

FOR MALARIAL POISONING

USE OF IT IN A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER

DR. WM. T. HOWARD, OF BALTIMORE.

Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in

the University of Maryland.

this vater in "a wide range of cases" with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs, in Green-brier county, West Virginia, and adds the follow-

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases it is much

superior to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence

from grave acute diseases; and more especially to the Cachexia and Sequels incident to Mularies

Fevers, in all their grades and varieties, to est tain forms of Atonic Dyspepsia, and all the Aye

tions Peculiar to Women that are remediable at all

by mineral waters. In short, were I called upon to

state from what mineral waters I have seen the great est and most unmistakable amount of good weren in

the largest number of cases in a general way I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Spring is Mecklenburg county, Va."

Late Professor of General Pathology and Physio-

logy in the Medical College of Virginia

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